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SECURITY INFORMATION
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FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT
CD NO.

STAT

COUNTRY Bulgaria

SUBJECT Political - Party membership, primary party organization

HOW PUBLISHED Monthly periodical

WHERE PUBLISHED Sofia

DATE PUBLISHED Sep 1952

LANGUAGE Bulgarian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

DATE DIST. 26 Jan 1953

NO. OF PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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CRITICISM OF PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP IN BULGARIA

During the second quarter 1952, 75 members of work brigades, 111 zveno (group) leaders, 38 tractor drivers, and 3 combine drivers in Vratsa Okrug became candidate members of the BKP (Bulgarska komunisticheska partiya, Bulgarian Communist Party).

A total of 3,114 new members and candidate members of the BKP, (93 percent of them workers), were accepted in the Sofia party organization between 1 April 1951 and 30 June 1952.

Between the period of the Third Party Conference and June 1952, the number of workers who are party members or candidate members in Ruse Okrug increased only 3.48 percent, and the number of farmers who are party members or candidate members actually decreased 1.42 percent. Between 1 April 1951 and 1 April 1952, the number of workers who are party members or candidate members increased 1.60 percent; the number of farmers decreased 0.80 percent; and the number of white collar workers increased 0.32 percent. During the second quarter 1952, the number of workers who are party members or candidate members decreased 1.49 percent. The slight improvement in the Ruse Okrug party organization did not come about by accepting new members, but by cleaning out primary party organizations.

The number of workers belonging to the party in Ruse enterprises, such as the "Georgi Dimitrov" DMZ (Durzhaven machinostroitelnen zavod, State Machine-Building Plant), the "Vela Piskova" Textile Mill, and the "Dunavska koprina" Silk Mill, as well as in MTS (machine tractor stations) in Tutrakan, Kubrat, and Razgrad is insufficient. These shortcomings are reflected in the failure to fulfill production goals.

As the party is in charge of all construction projects in the country, it is vital that more workers at these projects become party members. The number of party members in MTS and DZS (state farms) is especially insufficient.

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The plenary session of the Central Committee of the BKP on 5 June 1952 decreed that more members be accepted into the party from among the best Bulgarian workers, especially in heavy industry, construction and transportation, as well as more women and youth activists from TKZS (farm workers' cooperatives).

Many primary party organizations in Dimitrovgrad, Gabrovo, and Sofia are improving their work by accepting DSNM (Dimitrov Union of People's Youth) members into the party. Several primary party organizations, however, are indifferent and fail to realize that the DSNM is a reserve organization from which the party acquires new members. In the "23 dekemvri" DIP (Durzhavno industrisno predpriyatie, State Industrial Enterprise) only three youths were accepted as candidate members of the party during the first quarter 1952.

The youngest members in some primary party organizations are 35 years old, and the majority of the members are 40. It is a dangerous manifestation not to supplement party organizations with younger members.

Women play an important part in primary party organizations. During June 1952, 58 percent of the new candidate members of the party in Turnovo Okrug were women, 45 percent in Burgas Okrug, and 41 percent in Pleven Okrug. This is not the case in Stara Zagora Okrug, where the female party membership decreased by 135 women between 1 April 1951 and 1 April 1952. During the same period there was a 2.8-percent decrease in female party membership and candidate membership among the rural population in Plovdiv Okrug. In some primary party organizations in Sliven, Yambol, Stara Zagora, and Kolarovgrad okoliyas there is not one female member. The number of female party members is also small in enterprises with many female workers, such as the "Purvi may" DIP in Stalin and the "Georgi Dimitrov" DMZ in Ruse. There are only 2 or 3 female party members in such large TKZS as those in Marinka, Zidarevo, Izvor, and Ravna gora in Burgas Okoliya and Sukhindol, Gorna Lipnitsa, and Karansen in Pavlikeni Okoliya.

The primary party organization in the "Purvi may" DIP in Stalin accepted 107 candidate members into the party between January and the end of April 1952. Several primary party organizations in Provadiya Okoliya are handling the question of candidate members well, while those in Dulovo, Lom, and Kazaniuk are not.

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